§840.4

extraordinary nuclear occurrence. If the DOE publishes a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER in accordance with §840.2(a) and does not make a determination within 90 days thereafter that there has been an extraordinary nuclear occurrence, the alleged event will be deemed not to be an extraordinary nuclear occurrence. The time for the making of a determination may be extended by DOE by notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 840.4 Criterion I—Substantial discharge of radioactive material or substantial radiation levels offsite.

DOE will determine that there has been a substantial discharge or dispersal of radioactive material offsite, or that there have been substantial levels of radiation offsite, when as a result of an event comprised of one or more related happenings, radioactive material is released from its intended place of confinement or radiation levels occur offsite and either of the following findings are also made:

(a) DOE finds that one or more persons offsite were, could have been, or might be exposed to radiation or to radioactive material, resulting in a dose or in a projected dose in excess of one of the levels in the following table:

TOTAL PROJECTED RADIATION DOSES

Critical organ	Dose (rems
Thyroid	30 20 20 60 30

Exposures from the following types of sources of radiation shall be included:

- (1) Radiation from sources external to the body;
- (2) Radioactive material that may be taken into the body from its occurrence in air or water; and
- (3) Radioactive material that may be taken into the body from its occurrence in food or on terrestrial surfaces.
 - (b) DOE finds that—
- (1) Surface contamination of at least a total of any 100 square meters of offsite property has occurred as the result of a release of radioactive material from a production or utilization facil-

ity or device and such contamination is characterized by levels of radiation in excess of one of the values listed in column 1 or column 2 of the following table, or

(2) Surface contamination of any offsite property has occurred as the result of a release of radioactive material in the course of transportation and such contamination is characterized by levels of radiation in excess of one of the values listed in column 2 of the following table:

TOTAL SUBFACE CONTAMINATION LEVELS 1

Type of emitter	Column 1—Offsite property ²	Column 2—Other offsite property
Alpha emission from transuranic isotopes. Alpha emission from isotopes other than trans- uranic isotopes.	3.5 microcuries per square meter. 35 microcuries per square meter.	0.35 microcuries per square meter. 3.5 microcuries per square meter.
Beta or gamma emission.	40 millirads/hour 1 cm (measured through not more than 7 mil- ligrams per square centi- meter of total absorber).	4 millirads/hour 1 cm (measured through not more than 7 mil- ligrams per square centi- meter of total absorber).

¹The maximum levels (above background), observed or projected, 8 or more hours after initial deposition. ²Contiguous to site, owned or leased by person with whom an indemnity agreement is executed.

 $[49~\mathrm{FR}~21473,~\mathrm{May}~21,~1984;~49~\mathrm{FR}~24374,~\mathrm{June}~13,~1984]$

§ 840.5 Criterion II—Substantial damages to persons offsite or property offsite.

- (a) After DOE has determined that an event has satisfied Criterion I, DOE will determine that the event has resulted or will probably result in substantial damages to persons offsite or property offsite if any of the following findings are made:
- (1) DOE finds that such event has resulted in the death or hospitalization, within 30 days of the event, of five or more people located offsite showing objective clinical evidence of physical injury from exposure to the radioactive, toxic, explosive, or other hazardous properties of source, special nuclear, or byproduct material; or
- (2) DOE finds that \$2,500,000 or more of damage offsite has been or will probably be sustained by any one person, or \$5 million or more of such damage in